

two hours before the fire was finally doused out.

The death was August Grote, of No. 121 West 152nd street, where he lived with his mother. He was engaged to be married in two weeks. He was employed in the warehouse, which is used by Gimbel Brothers for the storage of furniture and merchandise, as shipping clerk. There were fourteen other men working in the building at the time, on the third floor.

The origin of the blaze was not definitely known, but according to the men who escaped, a heap of excelsior and packing cases near the elevator shaft on the second floor suddenly flared up in flames. Without attempting to put out the blaze the men, most of whom were foreigners, rushed to the street. All seemed to have lost their heads, for instead of sending in an alarm, some of them ran down to 26th street and told a policeman they thought the warehouse was on fire.

After the fire was out Grote's charred body was found near the elevator shaft on the third floor, near which he was reported last seen by his companions. He had evidently been overcome by smoke and fallen from the third to the first floor.

Chief Kendon, who has not yet reported for duty since his leg was broken in a smash-up while going to a fire on November 1, was at Fire Headquarters when the second alarm came in. He went to the fire and directed operations for a while. Darkness closed down almost as soon as the firemen arrived, and the searchlight engine was sent for. The fireboats Duane, Willett and New Yorker, which tie up at the pier at West 28th and West 29th streets, were also brought into service, and turned their powerful lights on the burning building, as well as streams from their hose lines.

Adjoining the burned section of the warehouse was one filled with a similar stock belonging to the Wanamaker stores. The damage to the building and contents was estimated last night at \$20,000. As soon as the firemen were able they entered the burned portion and threw the smoking remnants of stock into the street. They made a pile that reached up above the second floor.

DEATH REVEALS FORTUNE

Aged Woman Burned—Will Shows She Had \$21,000.

Over in Greenwich Village people don't ask impertinent questions about one another's business. The locality is quiet and conservative and so is the general atmosphere. So no one in the five-story tenement house at No. 739 Washington street ever paid any particular attention to old Mrs. Mary Lawrence, or asked her anything about herself. She was a reticent, almost secretive, but no one ever bothered her.

It was only after she was mysteriously burned to death in her little room last night that the police found a will made in 1902 leaving her an estate valued at \$21,000. This document was made in her favor by her brother-in-law, Peter Conroy, and last night detectives were busy trying to find people named in the will who became beneficiaries through Mrs. Lawrence's death.

The circumstances of her death were strange. Mary Long, a child, saw smoke coming from under Mrs. Lawrence's door and ran to tell her mother, who in turn called John Carroll, one of the tenants. He telephoned a fire alarm, and while the firemen were on their way, Mrs. Lawrence died. She was lying on the floor near a pile of burning bedding. Carroll overheard himself putting out the fire. Mrs. Lawrence was dead, her body being burned almost beyond recognition.

Patrolmen Rogers and Ross, of the Charles street station, found on the floor a half-filled bottle of fluid for destroying vermin and thought the woman had been cleaning her bed, when the liquid caught fire from a match.

A bureau in the box was taken to the Charles street station and opened. It contained the will of Conroy, two bankbooks and some old jewelry. The will left \$20,000 in cash and all Conroy's property to Mrs. Lawrence. The property was to be turned into cash and the income paid to Mrs. Lawrence. After her death, a nephew, Arthur Blake, was to receive \$10,000 in cash, Merrill & Condit bonds and \$5,000 in cash. Other bequests were \$5,000 cash to Amanda Blake, a niece, and \$1,000 to her sister Edna. The witnesses to the will were Robert E. Ulmer, of No. 67 Second avenue, and Heinrich A. Pompe, of No. 48 King street. Henry Durbert, of No. 145 Buren street, was named as executor, and in case of his death William J. Kieran, of No. 161 Pearl street, was to serve.

Little was known of Mrs. Lawrence in the corner of "the village" where she lived. She never said anything to her neighbor, Mrs. Long, except "Good morning" or "Good afternoon."

BOY PREVENTS FIRE PANIC

Tells Teachers of Blaze and Children Are Marched to Street.

Walking quietly into the room where his class was assembled in Public School 107, at No. 272 West 10th street, yesterday morning, William McCullum, ten years old, heard over the teacher's desk and whispered: "Teacher, the school is on fire."

Neither from the manner of the boy nor that of the teacher did any of the children in the room suspect that danger threatened. While the boy stood calmly beside the desk the teacher pulled out a piece of paper, scribbled a few words on it and gave it to McCullum, who walked out of the room and closed the door behind him. Once outside he darted from door to door, up and down the halls on all floors, showing the note to the teachers, and in less than three minutes after the news was first spread one thousand children about seventy of whom were crippled, and twenty teachers had marched out of the building to the sidewalk.

It was the last day of school before the Christmas holidays and exercises were being held in the assembly room, where Santa Claus was distributing boxes of candy. McCullum was passing down the hall on the floor above when he saw smoke rolling out of the door of Room 297. The flames, which had started in a waste basket, had spread to two or three desks and the woodwork. The boy pulled the door shut and then dashed downstairs and gave the alarm.

In the rear of the hall Mrs. Tupper, the principal, rose and called out: "Rise and form in line. This is going to be a fire drill, and I want you to march out to the street." Although the children set up a clamor of protest against being compelled to go through a fire drill in the midst of the Christmas exercises, they obeyed and marched out. Miss Palmer, Miss Halpin and Miss Carleton, three of the teachers, carried out one of the crippled children who were unable to walk.

When the firemen arrived they made short work of the blaze.

TO LOCK OUT 160,000 WORKERS

Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers Will Fight Demands of Unions.

Manchester, Dec. 22.—The committee of the Lancashire cotton spinners and manufacturers' associations at a meeting this afternoon decided to lock out all the workers in the mills belonging to members of the federation, beginning December 27. The lockout is a protest against the attempt of trade unionists to force weavers not belonging to the unions to join their ranks. No fewer than 160,000 operatives are involved.

\$1,000,000 COLLIERY FIRE.

Shenandoah, Penn., Dec. 22.—Fire tonight destroyed the West Shenandoah colliery, owned by the Philadelphia and Read-

ing Company. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. About seven thousand men and boys are thrown out of employment.

TUG ENDANGERS HANCOCK

Marines Fail to Put Out Blaze; Fireboat Does—Loss, \$5,000.

The tugboat Luckawanna, of the White Star Towing Company, was passing the Williamsburg Bridge last evening, when she broke out in her engine room, when she was carrying the tugboat Zophar call was sent in from the tugboat Zophar Mills. The tug carried the burning tug against the side of the United States receiving ship Hancock, which is of wooden construction, and when it was seen that she was in danger of burning Captain Van Duzer ordered a score of marines, who tried to extinguish the blaze.

This failing, Captain Van Duzer ordered the tug towed into the middle of Erie Basin. By this time the fireboat had arrived and turned two powerful streams of water on the Luckawanna. In a few minutes the flames had been smothered and the bulk of the tug tied to the pier. The damage was estimated at about \$5,000.

NUMBER OF FIRES DECREASES

Average for Last Six Months 36 a Day, Johnson Tells Mayor.

According to a report of Fire Commissioner Johnson received by Mayor Gaynor yesterday, the number of fires in the last six months of this year has decreased to an average of thirty-six a day from forty-three a day, the average for the first six months. He attributed this in a measure to the publicity fire prevention measures received, and added that an appropriation of \$50,000 a year for a fire prevention bureau probably would cut the fire loss of the city in two.

There was a gradual increase in number of fires each year from 1908, when the first fires were quoted until last year, when they reached 44,000. It was estimated that the average for 1911 would show a decrease for the first time.

FALLS INTO BONFIRE

Watchman for New Building Is Badly Burned in Street.

Nathan Muelnick, a watchman employed in a building in course of construction at No. 137 West 24th street, and living at No. 140 Broadway street, fell into a bonfire in front of the building last night and was badly burned about the head and body.

Fletcher S. McAdoo, of No. 137 West 23d street, and Michael Hess, of the same address, were passing the new building, when they saw Muelnick, apparently unconscious, lying across the bonfire, which was burning briskly. They dragged him from the fire and called a policeman. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and the watchman was taken to that institution. His recovery is doubtful.

It is the opinion of the police that Muelnick was seated beside the fire, when he went to sleep, lost his balance and fell into the flames.

MANY CLOSE CALLS AT FIRE

Ladder Fails to Work and Women and Children Jump into Patrolmen's Arms.

The families living in the tenement houses at Nos. 219 and 223 East 4th street narrowly escaped with their lives early yesterday morning, when a fire broke out that completely destroyed the building and badly damaged the other. Thirty women and children jumped from a fire escape into the arms of Patrolmen Nehill, McCormick and Doyle, following the example of Mrs. Fannie Meedie, who made the leap with her child, seven months old.

Just as the fire broke out, a fire escape, which had been leaning against the ground floor of No. 219, discovered the fire. He was awakened by the smoke and roused his wife and six children, all of whom escaped by the rear entrance. By the time the other tenants were warned the smoke had become so dense in the stairways that the only means of exit was by the front and rear fire escapes.

To the rear of the tenants made their way, scantily clad and terror-stricken. Those who went to the rear fire escape easily reached the ground with the assistance of the firemen and police. To the dismay of those who looked on the front fire escape, however, the ladders intended to reach from the second to the first floor could not be lowered. The three patrolmen finally guided the fears of those above them and persuaded them to jump, and children on the fire escape to jump.

The flames spread rapidly, despite the firemen's efforts, until No. 219 was entirely swept by them as well as the first three stories of No. 223. The damage was estimated at about \$25,000.

"ELIJAH III" ON THE WAY

"Prophet from Heaven" to Pay New York a Visit.

"Elijah the Third," who styles himself the "Prophet from Heaven," is about to descend upon this city. He will leave his home at Greenport, Long Island, within a few days, and on his way to New Brunswick, his ultimate destination, will stop for a short visit in this city, where he will preach to whomsoever wishes to listen to him.

Yesterday afternoon Elijah preached from the roof of his home in Greenport to an audience of a thousand persons, composed of farmers and their families. He took for his text John x, 27: "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me."

Elijah held his audience for more than an hour while he expounded his new doctrine, "New Heaven, New Hell." He declares he has received a divine command, ordering him to report at New Brunswick to "raise the dead."

It has been said of Elijah that his voice is "like the rush of mighty waters," and that he has concealed within him the trumpet of Gabriel. He has announced that he will stop at the "swellest" hotel in this city, accompanied by his brand new samples of the "New Heaven and New Hell."

"Elijah the Third" was formerly known as "Elijah Cookin." He made his living trading horses, but recently he decided to devote his time to preaching.

LA FOLLETTE IS WILLING

But Says He Won't Trim to Win the Presidency.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Passaic, N. J., Dec. 22.—Senator La Follette spoke at "Representative Government" tonight to an audience of 1,500 in the High School here. He said for years New Jersey has been electing Representatives who paid no more attention to the voters than if they were actually disenchanted. The affairs of the government were conducted cleanly for seventy years when the Union was organized, but then corruption set in. There was now an awakening, however, and the government was going to be taken back by the people.

"About the Presidency," he said, "I have not anything to say. I admit I'm ambitious, but would not take the Presidency of the United States unless I could achieve something in the generation in which I lived. I am going to have my place in the history of the movement to bring the government back to the people, having already fought for it fifteen years. I will not trim to suit or cut a corner if I win. If I lose, the movement will win anyway."

Personally, he stood for direct nomination, from President down, initiative, referendum and recall—even of judges. He believed the mass of the people could be trusted.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

COUPON NO. 20, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1911.

\$15,450 in Prizes Free

New-York Tribune BOOKREADERS' CONTEST

My Answers to THE TRIBUNE'S Bookreaders' Pictures of This Date and Number Are:

No. 39..... Street

No. 40..... Street

Contestant's Name.....

No..... Street

City or Town and State.....

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

Contestants in the Tribune's Bookreaders' Contest must write their answers upon this coupon, which will appear on page 2 of THE TRIBUNE every day during the contest. The complete coupon must be returned. Answers submitted on coupons which are not complete or which do not bear the Tribune's heading will not be considered. List of prizes, conditions of the contest and TO-DAY'S PICTURES APPEAR ON PAGE 13.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES APPEAR ON PAGE 13.

MARGARET H. POTTER DEAD

On Way to Bank, He Grabs Handbag and Chokes Her.

With several hundred dollars in her possession, the proceeds of a day's business, Miss Margaret Potter, while on her way to the Queens County Bank late yesterday afternoon, was attacked in Flushing street, Long Island City, by a man, who tried to wrest the handbag containing the money from her grasp.

Catching her by the throat to shut off her screams, the man grabbed the handbag, and in the scuffle his hand was broken. Miss Potter held fast and managed to get free long enough to scream for help. Several men in the vicinity started to her assistance, so the footpad gave up the struggle, ran into the Long Island Railroad yard and escaped by dodging behind the cars.

Miss Potter, who is twenty-three years old, lives at No. 83 First avenue, Long Island City, and manages a cooperative business left by her father, who died a year ago, at Vernon avenue and Flushing street, Long Island City. The railroad yard runs along the north side of Flushing street, where she was attacked, and lumber yards and planing mills occupy the other side.

TAFT TO BE SANTA CLAUS

Will Give 100 Turkeys to Married White House Employees.

Washington, Dec. 22.—President Taft continued his Christmas shopping today, visiting several downtown stores and making a few purchases. Washington was swept by a cold rain all the afternoon, and the President went out in one of the White House automobiles. A car with Secret Service men trailed close behind. With his purchases to the President practically completed his list, which includes friends all over the world.

The Christmas season at the White House really begins to-morrow, for more than one hundred fat turkeys will be distributed for the President to all married men employed in the building.

GROUT DEFENDS CHARITIES

Says Institutions Are Justified in Increase of Rates.

Edward M. Grout, of counsel to the Catholic charities, issued a statement yesterday in which he promised an early reply to the charges made by Controller Prendergast in the controversy over the right of examiners in the Finance Department to go over the books of institutions in which dependent children of the city are kept, just as the psychological moment a letter arrives from her mother, in which she tells her daughter to secure a large amount of money, with which she desires to open a resort. The story closes with the hero in a quarrel pining for love.

Others of her works were "The Castle of Twilight," "The Flame Gatherers," "The Fire of Spring," "The Gleaner," "The Princess" and "The Golden Ladder."

In 1902 Miss Potter was married to John Donald Black, a son of General John C. Black, who was a Commissioner of Pensions under Cleveland. Last March she was adjudged mentally incompetent, and a conservator was appointed for her estate. Recently her husband obtained a divorce from her, alleging habitual drunkenness.

TO PROSECUTE MGR. BELLO

Portugal Will Accuse Prelate Who May Be Cardinal.

Lisbon, Dec. 22.—The government has decided to prosecute Monsignor Anthony Mendes Bello, Patriarch of Lisbon, on a charge of conspiring against the republic. It is considered certain that if the prelate is convicted he will be sentenced to the maximum of six years' imprisonment and ten years' deportation to Africa.

Monsignor Bello frequently has been considered a probable appointee to the cardinalate, and just prior to the last consistory, when Pope Pius created nineteen new members of the Sacred College, the identity of one of them was kept secret. In best informed quarters in Rome, however, it was believed that Monsignor Bello was the recipient and that his name was withheld from the public only because of the strained relations between Portugal and the Church.

HEIRS WIN BACK \$21,000

Dr. Raub, Executor of Hussey Estate, Loses in Surrogate's Court.

"Dr. Joseph M. Raub, of No. 295 Clinton street, Brooklyn, executor of the estate of Thomas Hussey, must pay back \$21,215 to the heirs of the late Dr. Hussey, Surrogate Ketchum held yesterday. Included in that amount are two fees—one of \$5,000 and the other of \$2,500—to Baldwin F. Strauss, a lawyer.

The total amount of the estate charged to the executor is \$94,977.42, instead of \$86,688.55, Dr. Raub's figures. The decrease allows him \$11,317 for expenses. About \$51,199 has been paid to the heirs. They are Mrs. Mary Ann Donahoe, of Locust and New York avenues, South Jamaica, and Mrs. Louis Mitchell, who died last summer.

In one instance Dr. Raub charged the estate \$9,000 for attending Mr. Hussey during his illness while in Alabama.

PAROLE FOR J. M. HUSTON

Architect Was Convicted of Fraud in Pennsylvania Capitol Furnishing.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—After having served an imprisonment of six months and twenty-one days, Joseph M. Huston, convicted of conspiracy to defraud in the furnishing of the new State Capitol, of which he was architect, was released from the penitentiary here today on parole. He was taken shortly after 7 a. m. and went to his home in Germantown. Huston was sentenced to an imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than two years. His parole was recommended to the pardon board by the prison inspectors.

Mr. Huston says the State House of the State Capitol building is his vindication. He has been following his profession in his civil and expects to reopen his office in this city the day after Christmas.

PERSIA NOTIFIES RUSSIA

THAT SHE WILL YIELD

Her Rulers, However, Fail to Agree on Wording of Reply to St. Petersburg.

MORGAN SHUSTER STAYS ON

Treasurer General Keeps Out of Discussions on Ultimatum and Awaits Action of National Council.

Teheran, Dec. 22.—The commission appointed by the National Council to deal with the acceptance of the Russian ultimatum held a long session to-night, but it is reported that its members were unable to agree on the wording of the Cabinet's draft of a reply to Russia.

It is stated in Russian official circles that while the Russian government is sincerely desirous for an early withdrawal of its troops in Persia, it will be unable to pledge an evacuation immediately Persia complies with the terms of the ultimatum. Speculation is rife whether the Cabinet will act without sanction. On its failure to do so the commission would assume dictatorial power.

In an interview to-night, W. Morgan Shuster, the Treasurer General, said he had received no communication either from the commission or the Cabinet regarding his position. He is still awaiting action by the National Council or its duly authorized successor. He says he refuses to take any part in the discussions or negotiations concerning the Russian ultimatum.

According to Persian semi-official information the Russian troops attacked and killed all the police at Reht, boarded the citadel at Tabriz and rushed the government offices there, and seized the Governor's residence and the courts of justice and police headquarters. It is reported that the Russian Consul at Reht has assumed the government of the town.

It is understood that the Cabinet's draft of the reply to the Russian ultimatum expressed a willingness to meet the Russian demands in the fullest manner, merely suggesting a slight modification in the second demand and expressing the hope that all traces of recent unfriendliness should vanish.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The Persian

Chargé d'Affaires called officially at the Foreign Office this afternoon and announced that Persia had yielded to Russia's demands.

He had an audience with M. Sazonov, the Foreign Secretary, and in the name of the Persian government formally declared that Persia would cede on all the points mentioned in the Russian ultimatum.

London, Dec. 22.—Persia yesterday yielded to the demands of the Russian ultimatum, which demanded the dismissal from office of W. Morgan Shuster, the American who held the post of Treasurer General, and the payment of an indemnity for compelling Russia to send troops into Persia to enforce the ultimatum.

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires in St. Petersburg called at the Russian Foreign Office late yesterday to announce officially his government's decision to abide by the terms of the ultimatum. Up to a late hour to-night, however, no official announcement had been made at Teheran of the recession of Persia from the defiant stand she originally took against the demands of the czar's ministers, even in the face of threatened aggression. The delay in making public the fact that she had yielded to the Russian demands probably was through fear of the consequences of public recantation.

Mr. Shuster is still without formal notice of his dismissal. He is resolute in declaring that he would have nothing to do with the negotiations and would recognize the right of the National Council alone to dispose of his services.

The exact form of Persia's reply to Russia is not yet known, but from the latest news received from Teheran it would seem that the Cabinet has overridden the wishes of the commission which the National Council appointed to deal with the matter.

It is not probable that there will be a withdrawal of the Russian troops in Persia while disorders such as those at Tabriz are occurring. There are only two hundred Russian troops encamped three miles outside of Tabriz, from which guards are sent to town daily for the consulate and banks. From conflicting Russian and Persian accounts of the trouble at Tabriz it is difficult to ascertain exactly what happened, but reports published in St. Petersburg are to the effect that several Russian soldiers were killed in the fighting there.

The London morning newspapers generally condemn the Russian ultimatum, and the Russian ultimatum, acted wisely and averted thereby Russian occupation of Teheran.

"The Times" in an editorial congratulates the Persian Cabinet. It says the Cabinet needed no little courage to follow so unpopular, if sensible, a course, and adds:

"We trust that the Russian government will show its appreciation by making the settlement as little unpleasant as may be to Persian pride, and that both Russia and England will do their best to promote Persian interests, for, after all, neither of the two powers is entirely free from responsibility in the recent unsatisfactory developments."

A Teheran dispatch to "The Times" says: "The British and Russian legations have been informed that the Cabinet has accepted the Russian ultimatum. A draft of the note was shown to the Russian Minister, who, in turn, considered it fairly satisfactory. It was unfortunately timed, and the simultaneous outbreak at Tabriz and elsewhere probably will remove any possibility of the withdrawal of the Russian troops in Persia."

Washington, Dec. 22.—No confirmation of the report that Persia had finally decided to agree to the Russian ultimatum came today either to the State Department or to the Persian Legation here.

An interesting question has been raised here as to who is responsible for the salary of Mr. Shuster for the remaining three years of his contract. It is believed that Mr. Shuster's contract with the Persian government contained a provision that in the event of his dismissal or the breaking of the contract for any reason whatever, the American was to receive a stipulated sum, named in the contract.

If the act of the Persian government in according to the Russian demands should in effect destroy the autonomy and independence of Persia, the latter country might be in a position to refuse to pay the money and say Russia was responsible for the existing condition, thereby throwing the claim upon Russia. In that event the extent to which the United States would be able to go in obtaining for one of her citizens a compliance with his contract with a foreign government is a problem.

WANAMAKER PLAN APPROVED

President Signs Bill for Erection of Indian Memorial Here.

Washington, Dec. 22.—President Taft has approved the act of Congress permitting the erection in New York Harbor by Rudolph Wanamaker and others of a memorial to the North American Indians. The site is to be selected by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, who, with the chairman of the Senate and House Military committees, and Robert C. Ogden, will select a design and superintend the construction of the memorial.

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SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

DOUMA BILL PROPOSES

A TARIFF WAR ON U. S.

Russian Legislative Body Considers Measure of Retaliation Imposing Higher Duties.

INCREASES OF 100 PER CENT

Signers Deny Enforcement of Laws Against Jews Violates Treaty of 1832 and Point to U. S. Restrictions.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The Douma voted today to submit to the Financial Committee a proposal introduced by ex-President Guchoff providing for tariff war schedules applicable to the United States at the expiration of the Russo-American commerce and navigation treaty of 1832. The bill bore 114 signatures, including those of Octobrists, Nationalists, members of the Extreme Right and Mussulman Progressives. The Douma is controlled by the Octobrist and Nationalist parties.

The bill proposes to raise existing Russian duties by 100 per cent and to impose a duty of 100 per cent on articles which are now admitted free. Besides these impositions, it provides for the doubling of the gross weight tax established by the law of June 21, 1901, on merchandise arriving by sea, and for a double tonnage tax. Should the present American tonnage tax be raised to the disadvantage of Russian vessels, then the Russian tonnage tax will be correspondingly increased. It is said the schedules are to be applicable to all countries which do not grant to Russia the most-favored-nation treatment in commerce and navigation.

The necessity for the proposed legislation is explained in an accompanying declaration, in which it is stated that the regular American tariff schedules which will be applicable to Russian goods at the expiration of the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832 will be so high as to have a prohibitive character and that they greatly exceed the Russian normal tariff and navigation taxes which would be naturally applicable to American goods in the absence of the treaty.

The province of foreign affairs lies outside the competence of the Douma. Treaties are not subject to its approval nor is the Minister for Foreign Affairs answerable to the Douma on the state of foreign relations. Nevertheless the Douma exercises through the budget an influence on foreign affairs and relations.

In the long declaration accompanying the bill the signers deal fully with the Russo-American situation and recount the formal steps taken by the President of the United States, saying:

"The abrogation of the treaty between Russia and America has a direct connection with the anti-Russian agitation which has been energetically carried on in America for the readmission of American citizens of the Jewish faith. Article I of the treaty established the mutual right of entry, but contains a stipulation for the observance of internal laws. Deeming, in spite of this stipulation, that the requirements of the general Russian laws in regard to foreigners of the Jewish religion in the case of American-Jewish citizens constitutes an infringement of the treaty, the House of Representatives voted a resolution for its abrogation."

"There cannot be any doubt that this view is unfounded. The Russian government and its representatives abroad cannot but fully understand the requirements of the Russian law contained in paragraph 215 of 23 of the passport statute and paragraph 89 and 90 of the law of June 21, 1901, on entry, as long as these remain in force. On the other hand, the question of entry of foreigners belongs to the province of internal legislation upon the general principles of international law as well as on the basis of Article I of the treaty of 1832."

"Thus the United States has enacted very restrictive regulations in regard to the right of entry of foreigners and there is no doubt that the federal government would not attempt to attempt to justify the legality of those regulations from an international point